FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1899.

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Pants Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for pubin all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Silver Dollar Bugbear.

Riosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines,

From the proposition it advanced last Tuesday that, with the law as it stands. a silverite Administration could, if it so pleased, substitute the silver standard for gold in this country, the Journal of Commerce yesterday silently retreated and set up a new bugbear in the shape of the danger of an addition to the currency of the mass of silver dollars which might be coined out of the sliver bullion held in the Treasury for the redemption of the Sherman notes of 1890. Here again it exhibits a childish dread of an imaginary danger, and an ignorance of financial law.

The currency of the United States, other than gold, consists of \$346,000,000 old legal tenders, \$480,000,000 silver dollars and silver certificates, \$93,000,000 Trensury notes of 1890, and \$241,000,000 national bank notes, making a total of \$1,160,000,000. Against the \$93,000,000 of notes of 1890, the Treasury holds silver bullion, coined and uncoined, to an equal amount, but the uncoined silver would, if it were coined, produce, say 130,000,000 dollars, 93,000,000 of which would have to be used to retire the Treasury notes, and 87,000,000 would be seigniorage, so that the total of the country's currency would be raised to \$1,197,000,000, instead of \$1,160,000,000 as at present. This trivial addition of \$37,000,000, the Journal of Commerce contends, would cause a depreciation of the whole of the country's \$1,197, 000,000 currency, a hoarding of gold, and utter confusion in business. How silly the proposition is, needs no argument for Its demonstration.

Furthermore, in the face of its concession on Tuesday that the gold standard now exists, the downal of Commerce repeats its demand for legislation "making legally, what there is commercially, only one standard." It shuts its eyes to the fact that gold is now legally as well as commercially the only standard, and its clamor for fresh legislation has no excuse.

The Need of Watchfulness Over Santo Domingo.

The despatch of Commander Logan of the Machias, in regard to affairs in Santo Domingo, is very satisfactory. He says that "no disorder exists," and that the assassination of HEUREAUX is attributed to personal revenge rather than a political plot. It is certain that not the slightest attempt to turn the murder to political account accompanied or followed it.

Yet the Navy Department has been wise in ordering Commander Logan to remain at Santo Domingo until further orders. Although Figuereo, who succeeded to the Presidency, has thus far met no opposition, there are malcontents both in the island and out of it. Among the exiles the leader is JUAN JIMINEZ, son of a former President. It was he who nearly involved us in trouble during the war with Spain. With other friends of the Cuban cause he was aboard the Fanita when our Government sent her from Mobile with arms and supplies for the forces of GOMEZ. minican port, where JIMINEZ and others landed and were met by the troops of HEU-REAUX, a fight between them resulting. He is now in Cuba, and our Government is likely to be watchful lest he should start a fillbustering expedition.

Cuba, in fact, from its proximity to Santo Domingo, might be a more favorable base than the United States for such an expedition; and perhaps Hayti, which is now in a disturbed condition, might be employed. Since we have the military possession of Cuba and there is no other Government, we are under obligations to see that the island is not misused for a violation of the neutrality laws.

Another reason why the Machias should remain at Santo Domingo is that a revolution there would call for the prompt protection of American citizens and their property. We not only wish to look after our rights and interests, but we need to be at hand for the general protection of for eign residents, in order that there may not be the slightest excuse for the intervention of European ships.

The precaution may prove superfluous, but it must be taken, since in the tropics revolutions often come as suddenly and furiously as storms, if also they pass as quickly. That the existing Government in Santo Domingo has its enemies may be assumed, and we must not be lacking in vigilance. Meanwhile, the assurances received from Commander Logan are all that could be desired.

The Fire Loss in 1898.

A publication of undoubted importance and interest is the "Chronicle Fire Tables," issued yearly by the organ of the fire underwriters. The number for 1899 has just appeared, setting forth the fire losses in the United States during 1898, with details and tables of the fires in that year and in the previous twenty-four years, and various other information relating to fires in this country.

In making up the table of fire losses, thirteen distinct classes of property are considered: Dwellings and boarding houses; stores; stables and barns; manufacturing establishments; hotels, clubs and restaurants; warehouses and storehouses; railroad property; theatres and halls; churches; colleges, schoolhouses and convents; goods in transit; public buildings; and hospitals. A class called miscellaneous includes those kinds of property, none of which burns in sufficient quantities to give to it a place by itself. In every class except the church class there was an in creased number of fires in 1898 over that of 1897. In 1897 there were 735 church Bres; in 1898 only 591. The average loss for each fire during the year has been reduced from \$6,022 in 1888 to \$1,868 in 1898; and the insurance loss from \$3,003 to | the gold standard in 1900. A faction of the \$1,056, both very remarkable reductions.

A cur our but natural increase is noted in the number of fires caused by electric

from more than \$10,000 in 1888 to less than \$6,000 per fire in 1898.

Of all causes of fire, defective flues come first as direct causes; they were responsible for 11.23 per cent, of all the fires of last year. Next comes incendiarism, responsible for 7.33 per cent. This seems a very large percentage, and argues much crime "unwhipped of justice." It would be interesting to know how large a percentage of the incendiary fires were set by policyholders. Of the 661 incendiary fires in New York 210 were of dwellings, 231 of barns, and of these presumably a large number were started by the insured.

Exposure to fire accounts for 25.68 per cent, of all the fires of 1898. This, however, is an indirect risk. Firecrackers and fireworks caused only .81 per cent. of the fires last year, while lightning caused 3.70 per cent. Exposures caused more than their share of the total loss, while the losses caused by the .81 per cent, of fires caused by firecrackers amounted to only .18 of he total. Noisy patriotism is not espe-

cially costly. Coming to the different classes of risks, we find that there were fires during 1898 in 41 electric light stations, in 24 factories where electric light, telephone and telegraph apparatus was made, in 6 stores where electrical appliances were sold and in 20 electric power houses. Eleven artificial ice factories were burned, 12 grand stands, 57 hospitals, 94 clubhouses, 12 private and 10 public libraries, 14 railroad trains, 147 theatres, 223 vessels at wharves, one bicycle warehouse, 33 water tanks, 44 windmills and 2 windmill

factories. The record for twenty-four years places December as the banner month for fire losses. July of last year had the greatest number of fires, 9,572, but December kept its place with a larger loss than any other

month. Studying the direct causes of fires in the United States in 1898, we find that there were 14 dust explosions, 622 fires caused by electric wires and lights, 500 caused by firecrackers, 1.507 forest and prairie fires. 295 caused by friction in machinery, 6,891 incendiary fires, 3,479 fires caused by lightning, 210 caused by mischlevous children, and 94 caused by natural gas, of which seven were in this State. Oil stoves were responsible for 397 fires, open fireplaces for 410; sparks set 5,296 fires. spontaneous combustion caused 1,179 there were five fires caused by the sun's rays passing through window glass, and one fire caused by the rays passing through glass bottle; tramps set 755 fires, not incendiary, and 12,204 fires had no assignable causes.

New York city had no very large fires last year. The largest were in February, when a "general fire" caused a loss of \$235,000, and in December, when a clothing store and office building were destroyed with a loss of \$717,000. The largest fires of the year were in Pittsburg, in February, when the loss was \$1,428,000, and in Chicago, in May, when the burning of a grain elevator caused a loss of \$1,107,000. No other fires caused a loss of more than one million dollars.

The experience of twenty-four years enables the compilers of the Chronicle Tables to make some unexpected statements. The chief cause of fires in asylums is defective flues; in bakeries, overheated and defective ovens; incendiarism accounts for most of the fires in barns, &c.; cigar stubs cause most of the fires in billiard rooms, while defective flues cause most of the boardinghouse fires; matches start the fires in book stores, spontaneous combustion those in button factories; retail clothing stores suffer chiefly from incendiary fires, while clubs are the fire victims of defective flues. Lamp explosions cause the fires in crockery stores, while incendiarism starts most of the theatrical fires. Altogether, incendiarism is responsible for a very large leavy losses, that it would seem as if the insurance companies profitably might combine to suppress it more sharply than they do at present.

How Can There Be Any Doubt?

The question what "gold Democrats will do in the election next year is agitating some of the journalistic minds representing them. But how can there be any question as to the matter? If they are honestly for gold and believe that the substitution of the silver standard for it would mean business disaster and national degradation they must, of course, vote for a party that favors the maintenance of the gold standard. A Virginia paper says, however, that before the "gold Democrats" vote in accordance with their gold convictions they must have from the Republican Congress an answer to this specific question:

"What do you propose to do at the coming session to put the country on a sound basis that needs no artificial props to keep it sound ?"

Whatever the next Congress proposes to do it will propose in vain if it starts out to do anything of that sort more than has been done already. Already gold is the legal standard, and it cannot be made any more the standard by the next Congress. That body cannot "put the country on a sound basis that needs no artificial props to sustain it," which the vote of the people may not destroy. It is a question for popular decision only. Whether silver or gold is to be the American standard can only be settled by the popular vote for a President. for members of the House of Representatives and for Legislatures to elect United States Senators. Every "gold Democrat" ought to know that. Every man of any intelligence ought to know it.

It is a foregone conclusion that in the dection of 1900 the Democratic party will not sustain the gold standard. Not even the most sanguine "gold Democrat" has the least expectation that the Democratic party will be for gold. The most he hopes for is that it may be induced not to come out plumply for silver. Of the Democratic Congressmen elected in 1900, there is no doubt that the vast majority will be aggressively for silver. The Democratic caucus of Congress will be for silver.

Accordingly, it is settled that no Demorat who is for gold as a prime necessity of the national credit and prosperity can vote for the Democratic party in 1900 without self-stultifleation. A Prohibitionist might

as consistently vote for free rum. It is no less obvious that every man who wants to vote for the maintenance of the gold standard will have to vote for the Republican party. Except for that party, we ence next year." should have had the silver standard imposed on us in 1896, as everybody knows, and that party alone will be positively for so-called "gold Democrats" may bolt the Democratic platform and run a ticket of its own, but it will make no appeal to the

The average loss has decreased, however, only safety will be for every man who wants the gold standard and duly apprecintes the disastrous consequences of a silver standard to vote squarely for the Republican party. So far as that question goes, he is a Republican and not a Democrat. Unless the impossible occurs and the Democratic party comes out for the gold standard standard.

The Republican party will again declare for gold, and it has proved its faith by its works by maintaining the gold standard as t promised to do in 1896. Nobody has any loubt as to that matter. Nor is there any doubt that the Democratic party will not

declare for gold. How, then, can there be any doubt as to what "gold Democrats" will do next year? Even to discuss the question is to insult either their honesty or their intelligence.

Mr. Brick of Boston.

We are accustomed to look to Boston for eminent and singular characters. Apparently the supply of these is inexhaustible there. Atkinson and his brethren we all know. A few of us know the Order of the White Rose, which is devoted to restoring or bewailing dethroned dynasties and celeerating pretenders. But who knows the Hon, MICHAEL BRICK, Alderman? Yet the Hon. MICHAEL BRICK is even fitter for fame than was the Hon. JEFFERSON BRICK, of noble memory. His glory is this:

When an order asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate a sufficient sum for the entertainment of George Dewey as the guest of Boston ame before the Board of Aldermen, the Hon. MICHAEL BRICK leaped up and uttered the thoughts that arose in him, as follows:

"I do not think we should throw ourselves into state of adulation of a hero because he has won a pattle. It hardly strikes me that the Admiral is to be put in the same category with GRANT, SHERMAN and other great military heroes. I do not, however, wish to discredit him in the least, but I do pro test against making him a second Boulanger in

Boston is rich in genius, but probably the Hon. MICHAEL BRICK is the only man even in Boston who is capable of regarding DEWEY as another BOULANGER. Boston should be proud of BRICK and ordain that he be provided with a free lunch of thistles in the prytaneum on School street for the rest of his natural life.

The Yaqui Outbreak.

The news that the Yaqui Indians of Mexico are on the warpath becomes of more interest from the fact that many Americans are among the miners who have been flocking into the Sierra Madre during the past twelve months. The present uprising, in fact, is thought to have been in part due o the opening of the region by the treaty of last year to prospectors.

The Yaqui and Mayo tribes of Sonora have long been a source of great trouble to Mexico from their occasional outbreaks, which generally prove very sanguinary and destructive, as they are flerce fighters. They are an interesting body of Indians, in many respects, and have endured much to secure the independence they covet, but which is beyond their reach. One of their most famous leaders was CAJEME, who rose to the chieftaincy by assassinating his predecessor, and then defled the Mexican Republic for years among the mountains and marshes of Sonora. Many lives of Indians and soldiers have attested the rigor with which these hostilities have een carried on.

This present war will inevitably have the same result as those that have gone before. The Yaquis as usual have promptly taken o the thickly wooded mountains, where the advantages which the troops possess in military appliances, including artillery, can be minimized. It is said that on breaking away from their villages on the Yaqui number of fires-so many and with such | River they massacred the soldiers in the garrison nearby, and then began a general ravaging of the valley, plundering and murdering.

Even if Americans are among the victims of their outbreak, the Mexican Government will not be blamed by our own. It had a few troops at hand and quickly put others in motion. The chief was understood to be peaceable, and in fact is said to have pershed in an attempt to quell the outbreak. The Mexican soldiers are well accustomed to campaigning against the Yaquis, and though their task may prove a long one, sooner or later it will be accomplished.

The Hon. Potato Pingree on Newspapers.

In his speech welcoming Gen. ALGER back to Michigan, Governor PINGREE took advantage of the occasion to enunciate one more of those broad and philosophic generalizations which have rendered his name immortal. He said:

"I have come to believe that the institution most dangerous to our form of government is the news-

Sometimes statesmen do not employ language which conveys the exact idea they have in mind.

What the Hon. POTATO PINGREE meant was this: "I have come to believe that the institution most dangerous to Potato Pin-GREE's form of government is the news paper." And he is right.

THE SUN applies the term "the meanest-monthed demagogue" to the inventor of the notion that we point Spain \$2 per head for the Filipinos. The SUN may not be aware of the fact, but the Hon. Thomas B. Brico first utilized this ince in one of his frequent but sts of sarcasm.—Washington Post.

In the way of humor, sarcasm or epigram the idea that this Government has actually purchased individual Filipinos at two dollars a head might pass and be forgotten when the laugh it raised had ended. When put forth seriously in the manner in which Col. BRYAN advanced it in his speech at Chicago, it becomes

The Hon, CHAMP CLARK of Missouri is still the most cheerful of men. He is sure that Democratic prospects "have improved fifty per cent, in the last four months," and he is still surer that nothing but the intervention of the Almighty will keep BRYAN from being elected. We should like to see CHAMP at the head of the Weather Bureau. If he couldn't furnish pleasant weather, at least his predictions would be pleasant.

demagogy of the meanest description.

The Evening Post, which assumes to speak or the "Gold Democrats," says of the "Brynites" that it is "within their power un-

doubtedly" to win them back. How? "They have only to make a platform on which the Palmer and Bucaner men can stand with good consciences in order to secure their votes and influ

What sort of platform is that? A gold plat form? The pretended spokesman of the "Gold-Democrats" makes no such demand, but seems to mean only a platform without 16 to 1, but not definitely for gold, for it says afterward that "it is conceivable that the silver fanatics may control the convention in such a way as to bring the old issue of 16 to 1 again to the wires and lights. In 1888 there were only votes of schisble men, for the more votes front." Even in that case, it assumes to say the fres; in 1898 there were 958. It gets the more it will help silver. The that it is "not at all likely" that the "Gold"

Democrats" "will cast their votes or their influence for McKinley." If, then, the Demo-cratic party refuses to declare for gold or positively declares for silver, and the Republican party nominates Mr. McKINLEY on a gold standard, how can men be called "Gold Democrats" or gold men of any sort if they will not east their votes in the only way in which the gold standard can be maintained? We are convinced no man can be a Democrat who is for that | that the Ecening Post misrepresents and insults the old-time Democrats who are for gold and against silver.

HARVARD-YALE OR YALE-HARVARDS A Suggestion That Seniority Gives Harvard

the Title to First Place. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There appears to be no uniformity of rule in coupling the names of our two leading universities Harvard and Yale. I find the expression Har vard-Yale in the editorial columns of THE SUN. and Yale-Harvard in its news columns. I also notice that the Tribune and other Yale newspapers prefer Yale-Harvard, while the Boston cress and Harvard newspapers generally say

Harvard-Yale. This is confusing and mislends people as to he proper position of each university and relaive rank. This you will easily perceive if you officed that the Associated Press, in its preiminary reports of the athletic contest between the English and American universities, invariably spoke of the Yule-Harvard team These reports, which were printed in England. gave the impression that Yale was the leading institution in all respects and was so recognized in our country, since in England this question of rank is established by precedence of name. Thus one always hears of the Oxford-Cambridge team or race or event, as the case may be. Oxford's leadership is clearly determined by senjority.

the Oxford's leadership is clearly determined by seniority.

This may not be an important question, but is should be set right. If there be any reason for giving Yale the precedence over Harvard, there are weighty reasons for ranking Harvard ahead of Yale. This is not a delicate question at all, for the catalogues of the two universities settle it. Therefore let them be the arbiters. The facts therein set forth show that Harvard is the client, the larger, the wealthier of the two, has a higher atandard of scholarship, more subjects of study, more departments and even higher requirements for admission. I counted the names of nearly fifty graduates of Yale at the Harvard Law School last year, and there were other Yale men in other departments of the university at Cambridge.

The question of precedence is surely not one

The question of precedence is surely not one the question of precedence is surely not one to be decided by partisan preference or athletic superiority, though Harvard, with more graduates—and a better athletic record than Yale had last year, at least—night claim to cutrank her rival on these grounds also, which is it, in light of the facts—Harvard-Yale Or Yale-Harvard-Yale.

New Yary Ang. 2 NEW YORK, Aug 2

The Unequal Division of Wealth.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I yield to no one in my admiration and approval of what is printed in your editorial columns from your pen, but in to-day's issue I think you are way off in your answers to "Anti-Malthusian."

If you are right, then the fewer people there are in the world the better off they will be until perfect happiness would be enjoyed only by one solltary individual. Any one particular place can be overcrowded, as a room or building, but to say there is an overpopulation he world over, because China and India are or may be overcrowded, is to say that an entire building is overcrowded because one room is full while all the others are empty.
You say further, "The many profit by the

additions to the world's wealth made by the successful producers of it," and I agree with you. But are there not many who would produce but are prevented through unjust laws of man? For instance, were the idle land accessible to those out of employment could they not produce for themselves and others, and thus add to the general stock of wealth and comforts of life? Is not all wenth obtained by the application of labor to land? If not, how is it obtained? If it is, is the land all occupied? Is it not true that many consume who do not produce, though physically and mentally able? I also agree with you that there is no injustice in permitting a man to retain possession of the results of his own skill and labor. But is he allowed to do this now? Does not the average worker produce much more than he retains? If he does not would you say that the wealth of each individual represents exactly what he has produced, excepting, of course, what he may have obtained by gift or bequest? you. But are there not many who would pro-

require, what he may have obtained by gift or bequest? It seems to me all the foregoing questions can be covered by the proper answer to this one: Cannot men, if free to employ themselves by applying at nature's storehouse—the earth—satisfy all their material wants, and if they can, what prevents them from doing so now?

I hope you will give these questions your earnest consideration, for they concern many like myself, who is only a plain

New YORE, Aug. 2. WOREINGMAN.

The question of happiness is not involved in the discussion, but only that of the conflicting interests of the employed and the unemployed, but we have no objection to saving that oninion, "perfect happiness" is unattainable by human beings under any conditions. We have not said that the world is overcrowded. We instanced China and India only to refute Anti-Malthusian's proposition that "a dense population can be supported with greater ease and in greater comfort than a sparse one." The only laws we know of by which those who would produce are prevented from producing are those of labor unions, and whether these are unjust or not is a a question on both sides of which much can be said. Nor do we know of any idle land inaccessible to those out of employment. the contrary, there is a constant demand for labor to till farms and plantations which is not supplied. The average worker gets all that he produces by his own labor. What he proluces by the aid of his employer's capital and skill belongs to his employer and not to him. The machinist who makes a machine from drawings furnished by an inventor does not produce the machine. He contributes only the workmanship and is not entitled to be paid for more. The weaver in a cotton factory does not produce cotton cloth. He only superintends the loom, and the machinery provided by the manufacturer does the rest. o till the earth exists already, as we have said and that it does not satisfy all men's material wants, is because it cannot. The wealth obtained from the land is only a small fraction of that which human beings desire and can enjoy. The rest is obtained by the application of labor and skill to the raw material which the land yields

Furned from Infidelity to Faith by Ingersoll. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An anecdote of ngersoll, related yesterday in Tur Sun, says that the great agnostic had for a stock argument, which o one could be induced to meet in debate, the bet world that almost any man could create, if he had the opportunity. I confess I never heard of it. and will engage to supply material for such a de-

These thirms all have their use. I was an infidel intil I read the writings of Ingersoll, and was thus sol to study the questions discussed by him, and 1 have no doubt many others have been led to have pler thoughts in exactly the same war. Truth is mighty and will prevail. God had use for Ingersell or he would not have lived.

Skepticism To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sice Will you par-

m me if I inquire what assurance you have that all of the remarkable names sent in to you are gen tine? It is not much to advise that Damn Budd old is a respected citizen of Blank. But it may be Damn myth. New York, Aug. 3.

Famous Case.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sor. The case of Kunegunda Menge vs. Zebaniah Undercofer both-ored the courts of Laucaster county, Pa., for a number of terms. LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 2.

An Uncle of Kipling. From the Honkman.

The most interesting figure in Wesleyan Method-ism at present is the President of the great Weslegan conference in London, the Rev. Frederic W. Macdonald, whose sister is the mother of Rudyard Kirling. Mr. Macdonald has had a career that has brought him in touch with the kingdoms of art, iterature and scholarship, as well as of religion. No man," he says, "had ever five more remark able sisters than mine. The eldest, my sister Alice, married Mr. Lockwood Kipling and became the mother of the novelist; the second is Lady Burne-Jones, the third Lady Paynter.

A CHRISTIAN TO AN AGNOSTIC.

The Reply of a Believer to the Confession

of an Agnostic, To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A great gain would be made in the discussion religious questions recently begun in your columns if it were remembered that ten thousand difficulties need not make a single doubt. to employ the phrase of a great religious thinker. There is absolutely no conviction of the human mind to which difficulties—and on speculative grounds no slight ones eithermay not be objected. The writer who gives his confession as an agnostic, for instance, believes in the existence of a motorial world,

suppose, for he quite outdoes himself in expressing his agnostic plety in contemplating the sidereal and stellar universe; yet'lf helhas read beyond the title page of philosophy he musknow that there are reasons so grave as to ar-rest the profoundest thinkers for believing that nothing extra-mental exists at all that we are led into thinking Ithat there is such existence from the projecting into exterior visualization of purely subjective states. Despite the difficulties of the philosopher, has the world any practical doubt of the existence of things as we see them? I simply set this down as a sheek to dogmatic unbelievers and as a safeguard for those who would look on every difficulty as a reason for positive doubt. The agnostic confessor agrees with the au

thor of "First Principles" and with all his esser agnostic entourage, in saying that his God is "unknown and unrevealed." Yet, astonishing to say, he proceeds to give us this knowledge of Him: He is, 1, "the Supreme Being." 2. "which permeates and pervales the whole of the spiritual and material universe; 3, "the primary cause;" 4, "infinite;" 5, "nimighty;" 6, "all-wise," 7, "of exact justice;" 8, "the tood of love." 9, "which cannot err; and, therefore, 10, "does not repent;" 11, "the creator and ruler of this aggregation of giant worlds. Very complete I should call this enumeration of attributes in the mouth of a Christian, but when It comes from a man who saya, despite these definitions. "God is unknown," I simply have to wait to see cleared up as manifest a contradiction as pen ever put on paper. If God is unknown and unknowable all these attributes which your agnostic correspondent gives Him are folly, and the sentiment and all that sort of thing which they evoke from his inmost scul are just a little bit less warranted than any vagaries we poor anthropomorphic believers would permit ourselves to indulge in.

Secondly, every one of these attributes which make up, as he says, the true conception of God. I could support, if space permitted, by God is "unknown and unrevealed." Yet

poor anthropomorphic believers would permit ourselves to indulge in.

Secondly, every one of these attributes which make up, as he says, the true conception of God, I could support, if space permitted, by quotations from the Old Testament, which, however, according to our author, is repulsive, by and uniformly anthropomorphic, "I am that I am" is the most magnificent as well as the most philosophic characterization of the Delity ever uttered—and it is found in those "legends" which, some people say, simply make God a big man. I affirm that the Old Testament gives us in athousand passages not only grand but philosophically true conceptions of the eternal, self-existing, creative Being, and in not a single one does it force us to regard Him as "incased in a machine or the semblance of a machine."

A word as to the test submitted by "Aum." by which to judge of the value of our conception of God, viz.: "The representation of a God to the individual man " " which shows the slightest imperfection or failing in that God so represented, or otherwise allows the individual to form a conception of a higher or more perfect God than the God reflected by such representation, destroys to the individual the God so represented, or otherwise allows the individual to form a conception of the individual the God so represented, or otherwise allows the individual to I accept the test cheerfully. The Christiannity I profess teaches now, assit has taught without one contradiction from the beginning, a God who is not only in Himself infinitely perfect, but in His relations to us marvellously merciful, tender and intimate—giving a sure satisfaction to minds which seek to know and a blessed rest to hearts which were made to love. On the other hand, I cannot understand with what assurance this writer applies the criterion to his very much known and yet unknown God. How a God who has created us and placed, consequently, within our minds and hearts this irrepressible reaching out for the infinite and the immortal can shut Himself up from us

am forced to leave to the agnostic intellect to comprehend.

Finally, what in the wide world does "Aum" mean by implying a denial of creation when a few lines before he distinctly affirms it? Ho implies the denial by approving Ingersoll's stupid query. If you had the power to create the world, would you make it exactly such a world as this?" Yet he speaks of God as the Creator of this "aggregation of giant worlds." No less manifest is the contradiction in hidding us "seak God," after telling us that God is "unknown and unrevealed." As to numbering Ingersoll among the "misst potent forces causing the modification of Christian theology"—well, let us pass this by with a smile, it much resembles the placing of the tax collector of Lonelyville in the galaxy of the world's jurisconsults.

New York, Aug. 1.

New York, Aug. 1. COMMISSIONER KEARNY'S PLAN.

His Radical Treatment of Lamppost Street

Signs Approved. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir Permit me to tender my humble approval of Commissioner Kearny's timely innovation in the placing of street signs. As his plan is beneficial to the many as a zainet the few it is eminently practical. With a resident population of 3,500,000 and a floating auxiliary of 40,000, I wish to disagree with several of your correspondents who maintain that the street signs are intended primarily for the latter and incidentally for the former. A stranger visiting the metropolis who has not the common sense to ask his war of the ever present officer is one who could not read a street sign when he saw it.

When you consider that about 20,000 people travers the city from north to south to every 500 that move from east to west it will be seen that in the same ratio will the people be henefled by the most effective signs of Commissioner Kearny. And, indeed, were they intended absolutely for strangers, let me ask how many of the 40,000 daily visitors would not go up or down fown on the cars, and therefore be joint beneficiaries.

There is always affood of sarcasm portred upon the head of genius whenever an effort is made to tread outside the beaten path. This is cometimes caused by envy and again by lack of gray matter, if a nublic ballet could be taken on the question of Commissioner Kearny's in wateret signs, the people would not only pronounce them a decided success but they would acclaim him a public henefactor as well.

New York, Aug. 2. metropolis who has not the common sense to ask his

New York, Aug. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read ve rious criticisms of Mr. Kearny's new method of placing street signs on lampposts, but none suggests any improvement. Mr. Kearny is on the most teach for something different from the old war in these days of rapid moving surface cars is needed. I make the following suggestion, which, if carried out, will

solve the problem, and street signs on lampposts will be placed so that the names of avenues and streets can be seen whether a person is either walk-Place the avenue name on the inside of the lamp facing the houses, put the street signs on each of the other three sides of the lamp so that one will face the roadway, one up and one down the avenue the roadway, one up and one down the avenue. A party approaching an avenue from the case or west will see the name of the avenue he is approaching; if he is on the avenue going up or down from he will see the street name, and if riding or draing on the roadway of the avenue he will see the name of the

see the street name, and a roadway of the street he is crossing.

It is extremely difficult for a person sitting sidewise in a closed, awiftly moving car for read the numbers of cross streets when the signs are placed in line of the street, and a street sign on the avenue front of a lamp is needed. A person on an axenue or street doesn't treed be be foll what a venue or street it is, but may need to know what one he is approaching. By the plan shows suggested, every one can tell what avenue or street it is, but may direction.

If Mr. Kessny can fix the street signs as above, it would releve the minds of the story lepople now so much we'rled and fearful of getting lost.

E.K. Bixonam.

Mr. Bennett's Dilettante Correspondent. From Town Tons s.

But is there really any such per on as Dr. Hall tead Beyland, the well-known physician? THE SUN, on all the dilettante correspondent of the Herold that sent the alleged interview with Admiral Dewey. If The Sex read Town Preses more carefully t would not have to ask such questions. In May I told of Dr. Halstead Ro land, who last seas in wrote boweekly letters to the Park Bendd from Caro. I told how he was once an electrical masseur in Pari. where he did not make a great success in business. now Mr. Benuett ran access him and reuthim to have nothing to do with him, but where the American Consul presented him to the Khedive, much to

Daisy and the Frog. From the New Canaan Messenger

Daisy, the is year old daughter of George H. Ray mond is very fond of ir gs legs, and while dress ing one the other day she found in its atomach a

PRINCETON AND TRENTON.

Beer Garden and Cheap Rides to Tren-

ton Threaten Princeton's Peace. TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3 .- By the purchase of three large forms in the vicinity of Coxe's Corner, midway between Princeton and Lawrence ville, M. Taylor Pyne of New York, a trustee of Princeton University, has effectually blocked the advance of the Trenton and Princeton Trolley Company, and it will now be impossible for the company to lay its rails from Lawrenceville to Princeton on the Trenton turnpike, which leads directly into Nassau streetthe principal street of Princeton. Mr. Fyne's
purchase will also defeat the purpose of a
Trenton firm which intended to open a beer
garden at Coxe's Corner to attract the patronage of Princeton students. The trustees of
the university have fought the trolley for neariy a year on account of the many temptations
it is believed it would put in the way of the
college boys to skin away to Trenton at night,
and also beenuse of the rough element which
might be attracted to the Princeton campus
from Trenton, especially on Sundays. ble for the company to lay its rails from Law-

PENNSYLVANIA FACT AND FICTION. A Section That Furnished Groundwork for Novels by Walter Scott and Charles Reade.

From the Ba'timore Sun. In the southern end of Columbia, near the river, is a rolling-mill office, which to those who know it recalls a romantic story closely identified with the writings of several English novelists. That office was once the home of Robert Barber, High Sheriff of Lancaster county, about 1740, and in a log jail which Bacher built near his house was confined for a

county, about 1740, and in a log jail which Barber built near his house was confined for a time James Annesley, subsequently a prominent character in England as claimant of the Earldom of Anglesey.

The story of James Annesley's adventures and persecutions forms the groundwork of Charles Reade's well-known novel. The Wandering Heir, and is also incorporated into portions of Scott's "Guy Mannering," Smolett's "Peregrine Pickle" and a once popular novel. "Florence Macarthy."

Annesley was a son of Lord Altham, a grandson of the first Earl of Anglesey, After his father's death in 1727, his father's brother kidnapped the nephew and had him sold as an indentured servant in Philadelphia, through which action the uncle afterward was enabled to become the Earl of Anglesey. The lad's service was bought by a Lancaster county farmer, whose daughter fell in love with the servant, as did also a young Indian girl. These embarrassments caused Annesley to run away, but he was caught and kept in this jail at Columbia until returned to his master.

He was recognized as the heir to the Anglesey title by two Irishmen who happened to visit his master's farm, and they became so much interested in his story that they offered to go back with him to help prove his rightful inheritance. There was a big sensation in London on his return. His uncle contested the charges and the surface of the servant and money enough to prosecute it to the end and gain the title and estates. His uncle remained in possession, and there were several bloody quarrels between them and their followers.

Rheumatic Cure from a Kentucky Pump

From the Cincinnuit Enquirer.

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., July 25,—The oil situation here remains unchanged. The old town well continues to issue forth oil, the quantity showing no signs of diminishing, and the oil is pronounced by experts to be of the very finest quality. It had been reported that marvellous cures of rheumatism had been effected by the use of the oil, and nearly every person who has visited the well brought along a bottle to get a supply. The patent medicine men who monthly come to the town and sell unlimited quantities of their sure cures for rheumatism struck a snng yesterday in the old town pump and they sold none of their wares, the people having more faith in the healing qualities of the free cure which the old well was furnishing. It has been since learned that several cases of rheumatism have been relieved by the use of the oil, and to-day the town people are having the oil filtered and bettled to for forture use. When filtered the From the Cincinnati Enquirer. the town people are having the oil filtered and bottled up for future use. When filtered the oil is of a light red color with a very brillian

Superstitious Man Ten Cents Ahead.

From the Richmond, Ky., Climax.

Last week Mr. Horace Parkes, a young farmer, residing in the Red House neighborhood, called on Mr. John Donelson, the leading carriage manufacturer of this city, for the purpose of settling his semi-annual account. Mr. Donelson examined his books and stuted to Mr. Parkes that his bill was \$13. After some hesitancy Mr. Parkes remarked: "This number seems to have started with me, and continues to occur in all I have to do or that may affect me so as ever to refresh my mind with its connection with my existence. I was born on the 13th day of the month, was the thirteen days old and my father died when I was 13 years of age, and now my bill is \$13." Mr. Donelson, in considerable excitement, said: "I won't collect the bill. Give me \$12.90 and your bill is squared." From the Richmond, Ky., Climar.

\$5,000 a year from sales of its City Record. MR. POTTS'S FLIES AWAY WITH HIS STORE TEETH. From the Franklin (Tenn.) Review-Appeal. Henry Potts relates a story which is some-what queer. Last week, while sitting on his front porch, he put his false tecth on the water stand, and, on missing them, he supposed that a pet crow which was on the place had taken them off. He called in one of his farmhands to look up the crow. He was seen to fly from a point just out in the cornfield, and on going to this place the teeth were found covered in the dirt.

MR. RINER'S TALES POLITICS AND CRITICISES THE LADIES' MILLINERY. From the Abingdon (Ill.) Enterprise-Harald,

Wes Riner has a tame crow that spends most of its time in the shade near Levi Bradbury's store talking politics and criticising the milli-nery worn by the ladies who pass.

From the Haweswille (Ky.) Clarion

In a town of odd happenings nothing surpasses this: A residence in Hawesville happen in actual process of construction for twenty-five years! Each year work o some nature is done on it, yet it lack some nature is done on it, yet it lacks a great deal of being completed. For a long time it was without roof, but one being put on, it long since rotted away and another is in its place. The house has never been occupied. It is of good size and would make occupied. It is of good size and would make an admirable dwelling. It is the only vacant house in Hawesville. It would be funny, wouldn't it, if it turned out that this house be-longed to a carpenter? Is it proof that the shoemaker's wife goes barefoot and other

Time for Action.

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch. Fraddie whose pa is a strict disciplinarian)— la, can you have a man arrested if you think e's going to kill you?

Ma-Certainly, my son. Freddie-Then I'm going to git out a warrant Mn-You shock me, Freddie. What reason could you possibly have for any such action against your father?

Freddie-Why, I heard him tell the lumberman this morning to bring him a cartload of

Virginian Mistaken for a Sea Serpent.

From the Alexandria Guzette. Three lads who mistook William Barnes, a wealthy resident of Port Norfolk, for a sea serient, and shot him through the chin while he was swimming at midnight on Friday, were arraigned before a magnistrate on Saturday and their cases continued one week. Parsons, the boy who fired the shot, declares that he and his companions were frightened by the anties of Barnes, who is an expert swimmer, and when headed for their best feet foremost, sourting water, they thought him a ferocious monster of the deep and fired. Harnes will recover.

Growing Fence Post Industry in Tennessee. From the Memphia Seimitar

The cultivation of "live fence posts" is an industry that is just beginning to be taken hold of in Shelity. In West Tennessee it is in an experimental stage, but the agricultural departmental tage, but the agricultural department at Nashville proposes to encourage and foster it. Live fence posts are nothing more nor less than trees planted to grow in the stend of fence posts. It takes from four to six years for such trees as are used for this pur-After that they last forever, practically

Whooped It Up at the Party. From the Chicago Chean

There have been kissing bugs and Hots in parties in Pears recently but the first whooping cough party in this vicinity was given by M as Luthy, the 14how Mr. Benuett ran across him and sent him to year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Millen Lu-Calines for one season and to Homburg for another thy, at their home, wit Sanford street. For the and to Cairo for a third, where the smart set would | days Miss Luthr has suffered with the whooping cough, and a l of her companions were similarly afflicted. Yesterday Miss Luthy invited seventien of them to her home, and, though all were whoo ing they had a submited time. The menu for dinner included dainties for convaluacenta.

Counsel in the event of that post becoming varant ough the retirement of John Whalen to be a candidate for the Supreme Court bench this year, of which there is again political rumor. Four former U operation Counsels, George B. Andrews, Mergan J. O'Brien, Henry R. Beekman and Francis M. Se. are now Supreme Court Judges, and it is understood in political circles that Mr. Whalen appires to a line nomination, to succeed Henry W. Bookstaver, while

POLITICAL NOTES.

William E. Sengens is a candidate for Corporation

term expires, who is not a candidate for rediscion Alger county, Mich., is in the Northern Peninsula and casts about 1,400 votes, of which, in 1806, Me-Kinley received 801 and Bryan 538. The area of

Alger county is nearly 1,000 square miles. The Third Congress district of Massachusetts was one of the closest in the country at last year's rice tion between the two parties. The Democratic nominee in it polled 11,168 votes and the Republican candidate 11,008. It is practically made up of one Massachusetts county, Worcester, and of one town of Middlesex county, Hopkinton, which gives usually a Democratic majority. Last year the Democrats carried it by 70 votes, or nearly half the Democratic lead in the whole Congressional distriet. The vote of Hopkinton township is soo, the total vote of Worcester county is 24,000.

The partisans of John C. Sheehan in the Ninth Assembly district have been making a thorough canyase this year, adding materially to the former it is asserted, their Goodw n opponents with name and addresses for the rival enrollment. Senator Munzinger, Mr. Sheehan's lieutenant, who has taken a very active part in the fight against Mr. Goodwin has another year to serve as Senator, and as the political control of the Senate in Albany turns upon a single vote, according to the experience of last winter, the importance of Senator Munzinger as a factor in the fight is considerable. A Civil Judge, too, is to be elected in the district in which the Ninth Assembly is included, in place of Joseph H. Stiner, the east boundary of he judicial district being Sixth avenue, and a number of strong Republican election districts being included within it. For twelve years there was a Republican Judge in this judicial district, and Mr. Stiner was the first Tammany man to be elected in it.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction of Teres gets \$2,500 a year; the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Massachusetts gets \$4,500; New York pays \$5,000; North Carolina pays \$2,000.

The Republican representation from New York county in the last Assembly in Albany was made up of eight members to twenty-seven Democrats, but two of the Republicans were elected by small majorities. Mr. Henry by 315 votes in the Fifth district and Mr. Adler by 109 in the Eighth. Both these districts are normally close, but the Republicans hope, districts, the Thirty-fourth or Thirty-fifth, to their

There will be no election for Governor in Nebraska his year, such an election having been held in Norember last, at which the fusion candidate was sucessful by a plurality of 3,400. The Republicans have been defeated in Nebraska at every election since 1893, but some interest attaches to the State election to be held in November in the Blackwater State for a member of the Supreme Court, Regents of the State University and a Congress man from the Sixth district to succeed the late William H. Green, fusionist. The Democrats and Free Silverites have fixed upon the place and date for their convention as Omaha, May 22. A deal of importance is attached to the election be cause, apart from the tickets to be voted for all over the State, county offices in all the counties will be filled and District Judges throughout the State will their ability to elect the fusion candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, who in this instance is likely to be a Populist for the reason that the Populists nominated and helped to elect the Democratic can didate, Judge Sullivan, two years ago. It is said that ex-Gov. Siles A. Holcomb or ex-United States senator William V. Allen will be the candidate.

Prior to last year's election the Tammany Hall organization refused to make any application for ppointees as Deputy State Superintendents of Election under the statute of that year, and in the county of New York more than 3,000 individual applications were made for appointment, in Kings county nearly 2,000, in Queens county 500, and in Richmond 150. The total number of applicants claiming to be Democrats who were subjected to ex amination was 1,148, out of which number 800 Democrata were appointed by the State Superin

The Boston City Record does not enjoy the advantage of a very extensive or lucrative circulation. The number of copies printed is 575. Of these 440 are sent free to certain residents of Boston, and 56 are sent free to residents of other places. The number of paid subscribers to the Boston City Record is seventy-nine only. The city of New York derives

Foreign Notes of Real Interest

A great auk's egg, four and three-quarters inches long and one of the largest known, was sold in London lately for \$1,500, though it was slightly cracked.

Dr. Graves, who had been Bishop of Limerick for thirty-three years, is dead at the age of 87 years Prussian historian. Commendatore Bodio, an Italian statistician, bas omputed from the railroad returns of passenge

that the foreigners who visit Italy spend 806,000,-000 francs a year in the country. Queen Wilhelmins of Holland has received from the Dutch journalists five large bound volumes con-taining all the accounts of her coronation that were

written by the foreign journalists who attended it. French railroad companies have been ordered by the courts to provide their passengers with season tickets without advertisements. The Western Railroad had increased the number of advertisement till a season ticket was as thick as a pocketbook and commuters refused to carry them.

Leipzig is to have a new Rathbaus, costing \$1,500.

000. It will stand on part of the ground by the old Pleisenberg, where Luther held his disputation, which has been torn down. A tower of the old castle still stands, and will be worked into the architectural design of the City Hall. Italy is protecting herself systematically against hallstorms by firing cannon. Several hundred vil-lages on the slopes of the Alps and of the Apennines

have established firing stations, where two or three cannon are kept which are fired at a signal from the weather observer. The results are said to be astonishing. In none of these villages did hall fall this summer, while neighboring districts have suffered from the usual number of storns. An account of the blue rose has been given by the German gardeners in Slavonia, Chwoika and Bitz, who

are cultivating it. Reports came of blue roses that grew wild in Servia, and a specimen was sent to them two years ago with beautiful violet-blue flowers. They have been experimenting to a co whether the color is retained under cultivation or whether it is due to the soil of the moors where it is ound. If the roses retain their blue the plants will be for sale in 1901. Mr. 'AcDougall of the London County Conneil is

afail that the Thames will run dry owing to the dams that are being built in the upper reaches of theriver. Wheres last year 843,010,000 gallons o estica day passed over Teddington Weir in May and 429,000,000 gallons in June, the figures for this cear are 550,000,000 gallens in May and 230,000,000 gallons n June. In one day of July only 142,000,000 gallons flowed over. It is feared that the result may e an epidemic of disease, arising from the und luted sawage of the city.

"Kunigunde von Schloss Kynast." Gerhart Hauptmanu's new romantic drama, follows a Silescan legend that Theodor Korner turned into verse. Kumgunde is the only child of a mediaval knight, who, as he has no son, brings her in as a boy, so that she grows into a kind of human Valkyrie. The father, in a drunken fit, under a les to ride on horse la k along the edge of the easile walls falls into the most and breaks his neck. His daughter buries had where he lies and spends her time mourning over him. As she is tich and powerful, suitors come to woo her, but she insists that she will only marry the man who accomplishes the feat in which her fatfailed. That deters many, a few who try their look mercly break their hones or their necks, ttil at in-Landgraf Adalbert of The ringen appears in disgo-and fulfils the condition. The young woman falls in love with him as soon as she sees him. So far too story follows the traditions of all tales of chivalry. When Kunigunds however, makes ready to embrace the rictor, he informs her that he is already married and does not care for her, and that he has stepped in only because he did not like to see so man; noble knights get into trouble; he has a s juire, though, who loves her, and she may marry him if she wants to. That naturally does not suit the young woman, so she sleps to the castle wall

From the Atchison Globe, A good many people who are too good to camble in the regular way buy cantaloupes.